The New SMALL SIZE of

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

Is within everybody's means. Ask for it.

PERRYBOATS UNABLE TO RUN FOR A TIME, AND SEVERAL CARRIED OUT OF THEIR COURSE

-VESSELS RECOME ICEBOUND. The ice, which has been collecting in the harbor and the North and East Rivers during the cold snap of the last few days, and accumulated to an extent yesterday which seriously interfered with harber traffic. The ferryboats in the rivers had the hardest time, and in the early hours yesterday it was im-possible for them to cross from Manhattan Island to e Long Island shore. The wind, which came out of the northwest, drove the ice into the ferry slips in such a way as to make entrance to them in some cases out of the question. The boats could not keep their schedules early yesterday morning. The ferryboat Brooklyn left her New-York slip at 1 a. m., and after struggling for three hours to break through the ice to her Brooklyn slip, returned to New-York, where her passengers were relanded. A Hamilton Ferry boat while crossing the East River early yesterday got caught in the icefloes sweeping down stream and was forced down to Thirty-ninth-st., Brooklyn, before she could extricate herself. The Pennsylvania ferryboat Baltimore left her Desbrosses-st. slip to cross to Jersey City at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. She was caught by an icefice in the middle of the river and carried some distance down stream before she was taken in tow by a Pennsylvania Railroad tug and towed into her Jer-

The Lower Bay is also badly iced up, and two ocean-going vessels got into difficulties with the icefloes, which packed about them. The bark St. James, which sailed on Wednesday for San Francisco, anchored in the Lower Bay, as the pilot thought the weather too bad to proceed to sea. The ice piled about her early yesterday morning and she was forced from her anchorage, and for some time was considered in danger from her

some time was considered in danger from her close proximity to Sandy Hook. Two tugs got to work on the ice at daylight, finally forced a passage to the vessel and, tandem-style, pulled her out of the ice and towed her to sea.

The Yankee ship Josephus arrived here yesterday from Hong Kong, anchored off Sandy Hook, and had to call for a tug to pull her out of the ice. Pilots coming in from sea report that the Horseshoe is solidly frozen over, a thing that doesn't happen twice in a decade.

Several of the overdue steamers made port yesterday badly caked with ice. Among them were the Mobile, from London; the München, from Bremen, and the Grenada, of the New-York and Trindad Trading Company.

Fair weather, slightly colder to-night, is the forecast for to-day.

CLEANING AWAY THE SNOW.

One redeeming feature of a snowstorm in this city is that it gives temporary employment to many men who are sadly in need of it. Before the storm stopped on Thursday nearly 2,000 men applied to G. M. Furman, the snow contractor, and were set work shovelling snow into heaps in the streets. Nearly 4,000 men were at work shovelling snow yesterday and about 2,000 carts were carrying snow to the rivers. At 6 p. m. the reports in the contractor's office indicated that about 48,000 cubic yards of snow had been removed from the streets since daybreak. On Thursday and Thursday night 30,000 cubic yards of snow were removed. night about 1,000 shoveliers and 1,000 carts were at work in the district south of Fourteenth-st.

All men employed in shovelling snow receive 15

All men employed in shovelling snow receive 15 cents an hour. The expense of removing the snow dropped in the city by Thursday's storm will be \$80,000 or more. Mr. Furman estimates. He has not yet received all his pay for removing the snow for the storm in December. One instalment of the money was received by him yesterday, and he will pay most of it out to-day for the expense of removing snow by the last storm.

The Commissioner of Public Works has announced that all snow must be removed from the sidewalks in front of houses and other buildings, and also from in front of vacant lots. This order means that if the sidewalks are not cleaned, and complaints are sent in to the Department of Public Works, the Department, after due notice to the owner and upon the latter's refusal to do the work, will put its men to work to remove the snow and the cest of it will become a lien upon the property.

BECAUSE OF "DEAD MAN'S CURVE."

INDICTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN COMPANIES FOR MAINTAINING THE NUISANCE.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted the Metroolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which are controlled by tically the same capitalists and officials, for unlawfully maintaining a nuisance. In long legal phraseology the indictment declares in brief that the corporations have made that part of the Broadway cable road known as "Dead Man's Curve," at Broadway and Fourteenth-st., dangerous to the public and have failed to decrease the dangerous speed of the cars around the curve. The corporaflors are indicted for a misdemeanor, the penalty for which on conviction would be a fine of \$500. After being convicted and fined on the indictment,

After being convicted and fined on the indictment, however, the company operating the railroad would have to abate the nuisance or the officers of the company could be arrested and indicted every day until some effort was made to stop it.

There has been a rapid growth of public opinion in favor of compelling the railroad to run the cablecars around "Dead Man's Curve" at a slow rate of speed, so that the south end of Union Square shall no longer be a place of terror and danger. Engineers have said that the company could get over the difficulty by means of a slow cable between Fourteenth-st, and Seventeenth-st, and the change from cable to underground trolley would enable the company to run its cars slowly around all curves. The indictment yesterday was found on the testimony of Policeman Pfeiffer, who is stationed at Broadway and Fourteenth-st. Président Vreeland of the Traction Company appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday morning. The corporations indicted will appear by counsel in Part I of the Court of General Sessions on Monday and plead to the indictment. The Metropolitan Traction Company is already under indictment for manslaughter on account of the killing of Mrs. Andrews at Broadway and Twenty-first-st., but the indictment has not been pressed.

SALE OF THE TOM BOY MINE.

The sale of the control of the Tom Boy gold of the best gold mines in the country, the Rothschild syndicate, was made yesterday. The syndicate bought 51 per cent of the capital stock of \$2,000,000 at an appraised valuation of \$1,500,000, which made the cost of the \$1,020,000 stock acquired \$765,000. The negotiations were conducted for the syndicate by Hamilton Smith, an American engineer, who made an examination of the mine, and Henry Bratnober, of London, the financial repre-sentative of the syndicate. For the other side the negotiations were in the hands of William Bayly, the president, and F. L. Underwood, the vice-president, of the Tom Boy Mining Company, two of the principal owners of the stock. In addition to buying the stock, the syndicate agreed to spend severahundred thousand dollars for machinery to increase the output of the mine. The payment for the stock was made through the Metropolitan Trust Company, at No. 33 Wall-st. As soon as the stock was transferred a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the offices of the Tom Boy Mining was held at the offices of the Tom Boy Mining Company, No. 100 Broadway, to permit a change of officers. James D. Hague was made president and William L. Bull, of Loward Sweet & Co., stock brokers, was made vice-president. The new Board of Directors was constituted as follows: Anson Maitby, Frederick Van Lennop, F. L. Underwood, William Bayly and Henry Bratnober. The Tom Boy mine is situated near Telluride, in the San Juan district, in Colorados It was bought originally for \$100,000, and has paid between \$0,000 and \$800,000 in dividends. The average amount of gold taken out of the mine is \$1.700 a day. William Bayly, F. L. Underwood and J. H. Posey own the Japan mine, next to the Tom Boy, and it is said to be quite as rich as the Tom Boy. The Rothschild syndicate owns nearly one-half of the stock of the great Anaconda copper mine at Butte. Mont.

Purify

Your blood with a course of Hood's Sarsapa and be strong and vigorous when the chang warmer weather comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with

SOME HOTEL ANNOYANCES.

FIABLE DICTATION.

GRAPH COMPANY TO PATRONIZE AND WHAT TABLE-WATER TO DRINK-SOME

PROPRIETORS GUILTLESS OF SUCH EXACTIONS.

Travellers and guests in American hotels are subjected to many impositions which would be re-sented with much force and vigor if attempted in TROUBLE FROM ICE IN THE HARBOR. England of any foreign countries. It is not intended for one moment to compare the average European hotel in equipment and conveniences with the American hotel erected within the last five years. Expensive adornment, furnishings and filttings, art galleries in which gems of the old masters are placed, do not compensate the weary traveller for the petty annoyances and impositions he or she is subjected to in the modern hotel. may be some exceptions to the rule, but the writer has not seen them. When the traveller arrives, especially if he is from Europe, he begins his sojourn with an aerimonious debate with the cabman who has driven him from the pler at which he landed, unless he has been fortunate enough to make a definite arrangement with the starter or with the official of the cab company at

> So far as the cab imposition is concerned, the traveller's troubles have only begun, for he will find, whether his stay is long or short, if he uses cabs, or carriages, that he will have many disputes on account of what he considers overcharging. To be sure, cab hire is much cheaper in London than in New-York or the other leading cities in this country. The same can be said of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other European capitals, where the ordinances and regulations amply protect the traveller whether he engages his carrlage at the hotel or at a cabstand. putes in regard to cab hire outnumber all others, no matter from what source they originate, at the hotels in this and other leading cities of America.

When the traveller reaches his room his first desire is to read the news, and he sends for a newspaper. Naturally, he looks for the price of the paper, and, although American newspapers are cheaper than the papers published abroad, the traveller objects from principle to paying a cent more than the regular price of the paper simply because the hotelkeeper lets out the news stand at a high rental to men who have become millionaires by penny impositions upon the traveiling public and the residents in hotels.

When the traveller has sufficiently cooled off from his anger at the beliboy, who, he firmly believes, is trying to swindle him out of a cent in buying him a newspaper, the chances are that he will go downstairs into the corridor or cafe. Perhaps he may smoke a cigar. If he does, in many hotels he will pay a high price for what is ostensibly a delicious Havana, but when he lights it the him at once that the quality of the tobacco in cigars sold in America as importations from Havana is vastly inferior to that of the cigars he smoked in Europe. Likely as not he asks the man at the cigar case if he hasn't a cigar of better quality. Of course, he is told yes, but after a trial of every brand of eigar in the case, the traveller usually gives up in despair and takes to

smoking a pipe. By this time he is thoroughly disgusted and an-noys his friends by odious comparison of the hotels in this country with those he frequented abroad. His friends that with him and ask: "What do you know about hotels in this country? You have been here only three days," or "twenty-four hours," for that matntes before an attempt was made to extort money from me, beginning with the cabman who drove me up from the pier, down to one of the bellboys, who tried to cheat me of a penny in buying a newspaper.

His friends tell him he should not mind little things like that, but should get used to them as soon as possible, as they are everyday occurrences in America. The unfortunate traveller does not know that in the majority of the leading hotels in this country the news stand, eigar stand and cab stand privileges are rented out by the hotel proprietor to the highest bidder, and that in addition to the rent he receives a percentage not hesitate to tell his grievances, even if he is laughed at for his pains. The Briton probably declares that he will not submit to such petty annoyances, and that he will not employ cabs or purchase

not hesitate to tell his grievances, even if he is laughed at for his pains. The Briton probably declares that he will not submit to such petty annoyances, and that he will not submit to such or purchase cigars or newspapers in the hote!

Perhaps he wants to send a telegram or a cable message, and believes he has the right to select the company by which the message shall go, but he finds out that he is mistaken when he is tool that the hotel proprietor, has made a contract with a certain company's lines he med send his message over that company's lines he med send his message over that company's lines he med send his message over the terms of the company by which he declare a cable may fall into the hands of a nighthawk cabman, and either land in a station-house on account of his independence, or strike his colors and humbly accept the terms dictated to him.

Forope me the creamage travel by Americans in Forope me the creamage and that the preservation of their than the will not be dictated to by hotelkeepers, and that the present success of a hotel does not mean future prosperity. The objection to the tyrannical dictation of certain hotelkeepers in creams steadily. That the encochement of hotelkeepers on the rights of guests grows greater every commodity likely to be demanded by his gnests. It is only recently that hotelkeepers have been admitted to enter on the ground floor, or receive gratuitous stock in certain companies in the hope that the hotel proprietor will force the products of these companies on their guests. Everybody who has traveled abroad, and at home, for that matter, is aware that the hotel proprietor will force the products of these companies on their guests. Everybody who has traveled abroad, and at home, for hat matter, is aware that the self-cities of the civilized wilders, as well as in the chief cities of the civilized wilders, as well as in the chief cities of the civilized wilders, as well as in the chief cities of the civilized wilders, as well as in the chief cities of the civilized

FAYERWEATHER FUNDS TIED UP AGAIN.

AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, GRANTED BY JUSTICE GRAY, RETURNABLE IN ALBANY ON MARCH 1. Upon the law clerk of the County Clerk's office. E. J. Stapleton, was served yesterday an order, granted by Justice John Clinton Gray, of the Court of Appeals, to show cause why the remittitur of the Court of Appeals should not be amended so as the Court of Appeals should not be amended so as to direct Justice Truax, who tried the Fayerweather will matter, to consider evidence given before him at the trial relative to the releases given to the executors by Lucy Fayerweather, the widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the testator, and Mrs. Mary W. Achter and Emma S. Fayerweather, his nieces and next of kin. This order acts as a stay on the Acotson of the Court of Appenis, made last week, in which the executors of the estate were ordered to turn over \$3,00,000.

executors of the colleges which were beneficiaries under the well were about to enter the remittliur of the Court of Appeals on the decision,
which would have made the judgment of the Court
of Appeals the judgment of the court below, when
counsel for the executor of the widow of Fayerwestlier obtained the stay and further tied up the
funds until the order to show cause can be argued
in Albany.

The order to show cause is returnable on March 1
in Albany.

Are you out of work, or do you wish to make a change? You may find just what you want in the narrow columns.

SCIENTIFIC SPECULATION.

PETTY OVERCHARGES AND UNJUSTI- THE CLAIM NOW ADVANCED OF THE DIS-COVERY OF A TRUE SYSTEM.

TRAVELLERS RESENT BEING TOLD WHAT TELE- Can the Operation of a Principle Affecting Movements of Values Prove Infallible Within Given Periods of Time!

A business system of operating like a scientific principle—that is what is claimed as Wall Street's latest and greatest success. The advocates of this principle declare it to be as infallible as the law of gravitation, and so strong is their belief in its infallibility that the large sum of \$5,000 is offered to any one who disproves by mathematics or otherwise their positive statements in support of their system.

Describing this system, which is known as Kellogg's Market Register, a prominent operator says:

Relogg's Market Register, a prominent operator says:

"In this one, what we have is a scientific, systematic operating of a principle. That principle, like gravitation, is infallible, and always works in the period of time with success.

"Successful work means that from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. every day the exchanges are open for business—this principle is always operative—and that stocks moved by conditions or manipulation, or by accidental surprises, or by any means according to any interpretation of supply and demand, move according to this inevitable principle. The principle is always at work there on every move. That principle makes this scientific system like the Rock of Gibraltar—impregnable, always present in all movements, making just as much money when the securities go up as when the securities go down, and by means of our principle J. B. Kellogg & Co. offer evidence that they always buy at the successful time when stocks are steadfastly advanced, and always sell at the successful time when stocks steadfastly decline. Hence they always make money, provided in the period of time the market has sufficient activity.

"Therefore," continued the operator, "all clients need watch with interest is whether the stock market actually moves up or down, for if it moves up or down sufficiently, the Kellogg

clients need watch with interest is whether the stock market actually moves up or down, for if it moves up or down, for if it moves up or down, sufficiently, the Kellogg Market Register always makes money in the action, either way, and there is no anxiety whichever way the market goes. In panies and surprises it is especially adapted by the system in vogue to make large earnings, while in money is sure to be made if the market only fluctuates sufficiently either up or down."

is sure to be made if the market only fluctuates sufficiently either up or down."

In support of their claim J. B. Kellogg & Co., whose magnificent offices are in the scolossal Manhattan Building, No. 66 Broadway, where Farmer Dunn sits up aloft and forecasts the rain or shine of New York, assert that they will prove to any reputable banker or merchant, or any man of intelligence and standing, that they have a system of operating in the markets of New York which assures success beyond peradventure.

New York which asserts adventure.

The aim and object of the Kellogg Register is to prove that while the judgment of an operator, no matter how shrewd he may be, or whence comes his information, is not infallible, where-

comes his information, is not infailible, whereas the system is.

The story is told and supported by affidavit that before a certain millionaire would touch it, to use a common phrase, he secured and paid the professor of mathematics in a college of national renown a comfortable sum to examine and try to disprove its infallibility. The result was a hearty indorsement of everything claimed.

hearty indorsement of everything claimed.

As is well known that few men living can stand over the ticker year in and year out and make money in stock operations upon their judgment. Information is very deceptive and has no intrinste basis of reliance. Analysis of conditions will break the Bank of England, because the market is often so exceedingly illogical that presidents of banks and rallroads, directors of railroads, the ablest students of finance, and even the manipulators themselves are as babes in the woods when the markets do, as they certainly do at times, go down on good news and up on bad news. Therefore, there is no other criterion known but a scientific principle proved by the rockbound records of twenty years of absolute facts.

It may be asked why the operators of so successful a system take others into their mode of

is, a bottle that cannot be refilled without detection. Why? Because, in perfumery, for example, Attar of Roses is an expensive oil. It can be adulterated and imitated. Those who do it will not admit that it is impure. Such a bottle, thus impossible to refill, would insure to the buyer that the contents were unquestionably genuine Attar of Roses. Why? Because the principle of prevention to refill said bottle would be a principle consonant and in harmony with the laws of the movement and distillation of the vacuum. The invention must also have strong commercial ability so as to the plan the cost of said bottle so low that it will not prohibit its use. So in the stock movements, the inventor of this principle has a principle upon which he always operates in consonance and harmony with the laws of the movement of all matter. The inventor also must apply this principle that the cost of operations will not be such as to prohibit the profit to all subscribers to the method and his profits must be clear and exact, and acceptable to our clients, so that the method will be prenounced absolutely true, and the profits in every way genuinely earned, the real, though rare, article so much and so long wanted by the public.

Mr. Kellogs thus expressed himself to a number of intelligent financiers and business men during a public examination of his system.

long wanted by the public.

Mr. Kellogg thus expressed himself to a number of intelligent financiers and business men during a public examination of his system.

"We show to you that we are responsible and honest. We show you that we make the money and how we make it. We show you that the integrity and character of the house is beyond reproach. We show you a way to get at the very root of any point you may want to know, and we will allow you any means you may think fit to adopt to feel that your investment is absointely safe, and we will sign an absolute and unconditional guarantee that your dividends will be 2 per cent per month. Your money is credited to your balance made up and paid immediately upon demand. You can denoist money with us subject to check and draw 24 per cent a year in your monthly balance. You can get from us a commission for influencing capital, which itself would make you wealthy in time if allowed to compound."

So strong is the faith of the owners of the bankers and brokers who control the Kellogg system that they will agree to destroy any system brought before them or forfeit \$1,000,000 if it will make money always—in all markets, or in any respect compare with the Kellogg Market Register.

Among the many public men who claim to

in any respect compare with the Kellogg Market Register.

Among the many public men who claim to have examined and indorse the system may be mentioned F. T. Harrison Brooklyn, N. Y.: John Lockwood, manager and treasurer of one of the largest asphalt companies in the East; W. F. S. Ollivier, manager Metropolitan Department Equitable Life Assurance Society; William F. Fonda, bend broker, and Henry Campbell, of the firm of Martin & Campbell, wholesale grocers and ship chandlers; George Bayard, whose uncle is the Ambassador to the Court of England; Charles Taller, associate business manager Paterson Rilbon Milis; E. K. Henderson, bank examiner; W. C. McLoughlin, former owner and publisher of the Metropolis, treasurer in the place of Mr. St. John for the Democratic National Committee, William P. St. John, formerly president of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York City, is quoted thus; "Took several hours looking into this earning power. The machinery certainly does accompilish all that is claimed for it, and I would be Took several nours tooking into this earning ower. The machinery certainly does accom-ilish all that is claimed for it, and I would be leased to so recommend it to any person making in inquiry of he." In answer to the question "Why is it that your

an inquiry of me."

In answer to the question "Why is it that your house is rated by a newspaper and by the Bankers and Merchants' Credit Guarantee Company, of No. 55 Broadway, as having a capital of only \$400,000 if you have been making money all the time for seven years?" The answer is given. "Does that man stop to consider all that he asks? It took years of study and unceasing labor to perfect the Kellogg Market Register, and thousands and thousands of dollars were expended in experience (actual trading in stocks). Over a year was devoted to it to overcome one point that was when the price went against us over highle-so we could carry our holdings over without a loss. When the system was at last completed and made absolutely certain, debts had piled up like mountains around the inventor, who was a Union College graduate, with only a small credit left, and upon borrowed money the Kellogg Market Register was launched into existence, paid off its debts from its earnings (over \$150,000), made money for its owners—convinced every one who ever investigated it, and will convince you if you give it a chance.

In artistic taste and arrangement the Kellogg Market Register's offices are the most beautiful in New York.



The village farm, and the country store have been the cornerstones upon which the lives of many of New-York's most honored citizens have been built. However much may be said of the narrowing influences of life on the farm, it is certain that more often than otherwise habits of industry and independence and a noble philosophy of life are acquired there in early youth that in the wider horizon of the city retain their directing force and are distinct elements of success in the most varied and intricate departments of business life. None the less the discipline of the village store contains, for all its homely simplicity, the underlying principles of all trade, whether it be in butter and eggs or in railroad stocks and bills of exchange.

Harry L. Horton, who is known as one of the ablest financiers in this foremost financial city of America, had the advantage of these two cornerstones laid deep down in the foundation of his business career. That foundation was rendered all the more secure by the subsoil of Puritan ancestry upon which it rested. The line of descent can be followed back to the time of the Norman conquest of England, but for the purposes of this sketch may be considered to begin nine generations ago with the emigration to America of Barnabas Horton, the son of Joseph Horton, a landed esquire of Mousely, Leicestershire. England. Barnabas Horton the ship to America of Barnabas Horton, the son of Joseph Horton, a landed esquire of Mousely, Leicestershire, England. Barnabas Horton landed at Hampton, Mass. from the ship Swallow in 1638, and in October, 1640, with a few other settlers from New-Haven, where he had lived for a few months, crossed over to the eastern extremity of Long Island and founded the town of Southold. Succeeding generations moved westward with the rolling back of the frontier, and in July, 1832, Harry L. Horton was born in Sheshequin, Penn, His father was a prosperous farmer, and young Horton was brough up on the farm, receiving only the common school education so far as books were concerned, but learning lessons of far greater value possibly from mountains and fields and running brooks. far greater value possibly from mountains and fields and running brooks.

erning trade and commerce. He became prom-inently identified with the Board of Trade, and erning trade and commerce. He became prominently identified with the Board of Trade, and was recognized as one of the most sagacious and successful operators. Milwaukee proved to be but another stepping stone toward larger achievements, and in 1825 Mr. Horton removed to New-York City and established himself in the banking and brokerage business. Wall Street soon came to know the firm of H. L. Horton & Co. as one of the most substantial and successful in that world where fortunes are made and unmade with astonishing rapidity, and that confidence and esteem have grown with the more than thirty years of the firm's continuance, until it is pointed to not only as a notable instance of uninterrupted prosperity in spite of financial storms, but as an example of a great success achieved through methods of unswerving integrity. Thirty years in Wall Street have given Mr. Horton a liberal education in the greatest financial school on the continent. While it is no sure patent to success, it is doubtless true that experience in the vicissitudes of that storm-centre of financial operations is of value in avoiding the shoals and quicksands that are being continually formed for the confusion of the unwary; and the skilful hand that has piloted the vessel safely through thirty years of alternate storm and calls has fairly earned a tribute of comand the skilfol hand that has piloted the vessel safely through thirty years of alternate storm and calm has fairly earned a tribute of commendation and assurances of confidence. Messrs. Horton & Co. have for many years maintained a branch office in London, and through that medium have not only transacted much business for a large European contingent of clients, but have been able to keep in close touch with the financial world of London, oftentimes to their very great advantage. Mr. Horton's wide experience in financial martiers gives unquestioned

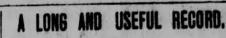
Son after establishing himself in New-York and becoming identified with its business. Mr. Horton fixed upon New-Brighton as a place of residence, and became largely interested in the development of Staten Island. He was among the first to suggest and promote movements looking to the development of the Island as a desirable place of residence for business men of the city. He was especially active in promoting the enterprise that gave the Island an adequate supply of water and also alded an adequate supply of water, and also aided in organizing and putting into operation the facilities for rapid transit that have contributed so largely to the growth and prosperity of the island. Every progressive movement in Rich-mond County had his enthusiastic support and

mond County had his enthusiastic support and active co-operation, and although he has removed and now resides in West Fifty-seventh-st. he is none the less justly regarded as one of the founders and benefactors of the community where he lived so many years.

A business record like that of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., and the personal history of its senior member, are object lessons not without a peculiar value in this age of making haste to be rich by the shortest cut available. No brilliant achievement of bold recklessness, however successful, can compare in value with the brilliant achievement of bold recklessness, however successful, can compare in value with the wise conservatism that has builded slowly but surely the fortunes of this house. The percentage of those of contemporaneous origin that have existed through the past three decades with their recurring panics and cycles of depression is small indeed, and bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of making haste slowly in Wall Street.

pression is small indeed, and bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of making haste slowly in Wall Street.

Mr. Horton is an optimist by nature, and takes a hopeful view of the present financial situation. He has studied deeply into the causes of the recent widespread depression, and in his terse and straighforward fashion said recently that the cause of the trouble lay in the fact that through long years of unexampled growth and development of the country's resources, the United States, in order to push that development and assimilate the tide of immigration that was poured upon her shores, had taken the world into partnership; and, now, when distrust concerning the financial policy of the country had been created, and the partners all wanted to sell out their interests, the United States had not the money to buy with, and the wares had to go to the bargain counter. But Mr. Horton not only has faith in the speedy return to presperity of the country at large, but helieves thoroughly in the supremacy of New-York in everything that makes for large and return to prosperity of the country at large, but believes theroughly in the supremacy of New-York in everything that makes for large and permanent growth in all good things. He is actively in accord with all movements toward purifying the fountains of municipal power and beautifying the city, and making it great in all honorable attributes.



AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE HISTORY OF THE DRYGOODS TRADE.

A Brist sketch of the Firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelia, at the Corner of Leonard and Church Sts .- Huyers and Visitors Can Examine Here Importations of the Highest Class.

There is no firm in the drygoods district that stands in higher estimation or rests upon a firmer basis than the great commission house of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, at the corner of Leonard and Church sts. The firm has branch establishments at Bremen, Chemnitz, Paris and Lyons, and its business ramifications reach out to every manufacturing district within the confines of the two hemispheres.

The history of this old house forms an important part of the history of the drygoods trade in New-York City. The business was first established by Charles Graebe, who came over from Germany in 1825. Three years subsequently, in 1828, the style of the firm was changed to Graebe & Victor, Frederick Victor being taken in as junior partner.

The rise and ultimate importance of the commission house dates from this time. In 1838 Mr. Graebe retired, and the name of the firm was changed to Frederick Victor alone. business increased with marvellous rapidity, and in 1840 Thomas Achelis was taken into partnership, the style of the firm name being changed for the last time, and the house was known, as it is to-day, as Frederick Vietor & Achelis. After thirty years of unexampled prosperity Frederick Victor died, and two years later, in 1872, his partner, Thomas Achelis, followed him to the grave.

The house then by degrees came under the care and management of George Frederick Vietor, Thomas Achelis, Carl Victor and John Achelis, all of them sons of former seniors. George Frederick Victor was admitted to the firm in 1865 and Thomas Achelis in 1866, Carl Victor in 1871 and John Achelis in 1884. The business still went on enlarging and flourishing until it reached its present importance. The firm represents some of the largest accounts, both in Europe and America, and the sales aggregate the enormous total of \$15,000,000 per annum.

The offices are situated in the centre of the drygoods district. They extend from No. 66 to No. 76 Leonard-st., with branch establishments at Nos. 107 and 109 Worth-st., and at the corner of Franklin and Church sts. The show counters are on four spacious floors in each building, covering an area of several acres in extent, and a walk through them by the expert or the neophyte is an object lesson, as well as time well spent in instruction. Here can be seen contributions from the looms and manufacturing centres of every quarter of the globe.

Buyers and visitors can examine and admire

Louis Budell Foreign silks and dress goods Thomas F. Victor Tie silks (foreign and domes-

W. E. Tunison. Millinery silks. Millinery spiks.
Swiss silks.
Domestic silks.
(jibons.
Foreign velvets and plushes.
Umbrella silks.
Domestic velvets and plushes.
Domestic dress goods.
(at Nos. 107 and 109 Worth-st.) Domestic woollers, (at the corner of Franklin and Church sts.).

The firm of Lazenby & Cartwright is also under the control of this house. It carries on a large business as importers of linens, and Victor & Achelis do their banking bus'ness. The credit department, which is a most important branch of the concern, is under the supervision of E. Wright. In addition to all these heads of departments, the firm employs 150 clerks and thirty porters. Lately another enlargement of the business was made by the absorption of the financial world of London, oftentimes to their very great advantage. Mr. Horton's wide experience in financial matters gives unquestioned weight to any expression of opinion, and during the recent campaign for sound money his earnest utterances in behalf of the gold standard were quoted by the press and received by the public as carrying with them the weight of wide experience and ripened judgment.

Soon after establishing himself in New-York and the complex identified with its business. Mr. ment of ribbons. About half the business is importing, and the other half a domestic commission business. In the commission department, the firm is agent for the best woollen manufacturers in the country, especially in men's wear. It also represents the largest Southern cotton manufacturers, as well as the best lines of Philadelphia goods. In domestic hostery it has some of the best and largest woblien hosiery accounts, and this, coupled with the spiendid exhibit in the shirt and drawer department, renders this part of the great warehouse a most attractive and convenient place, where buyers can get what they want, and that which is salable.

Thus it will be seen that the firm of Frederick Victor & Achelis is a most important factor in the drygoods business of New-York City, and also of the whole of the United States. The members of the firm are solid, respected and enterprising, citizens, and they are all as highly considered and respected in the social world of New-York as they are in business circles downtown.

The four members of the firm are in the prime of life, and are representative citizens. George Frederick Vietor resides at No. 28 West Fifty-

cles downtown.

The four members of the firm are in the prime of life, and are representative citizens. George Frederick Victor resides at No. 28 West Fifty-third-st. He is a director of the United States Trust Company, of the National Park Bank, of the German Savings Bank, of the American Surety Company and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also president of various prosperous commercial enterprises and of several clubs. Thomas Achelis is the only member of the firm who lives abroad. He looks after the enormous European interests, and resides in Bremen. He is, however, a member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Germania Life Insurance Company. Carl Vietor, the third partner, resides at No. 56 East Fifty-sixth-st. He is a director of the Germania Life Insurence Company and president of several commercial enterprises and clubs. John Achelis, the junior partner, has a handsome residence at No. 25 East Sixty-fifth-st. He is a popular man in the clubs of the city, and goes, a great deal into society.

Such is the record of one of the most important commercial enterprises in New-York City. It has existed for over seventy years, and each year it has increased in wealth and greatness. It has weathered every storm, and to-day stands firm as a rock, and a splendid monument of commercial integrity, business enterprise, and solid worth. It is such a firm as that of Frederick Victor & Achelis that helps to make a great city. The centralization of such great enterprises as this one is the nucleus and foundation of what in the near future will be proudly and justly looked up to as the Greater New-York.



RICHARD BUTLER.

No manufacturing enterprise of the many that have aided in giving New-York City its place of prominence in the world of manufacture deserves to be held in higher esteem than that which to recognized as the Butler Hard Rubber Company. It became known by this title under a process of reorganization in 1883, at which time Richard Butler entered upon his career as its president and executive head. The product of the extensive works at Butler, Morris County, N. J., is recognized as standard wherever hard rubber as a factor in the common and professional life of the people is used. "To such a high state of perfection has this unique article of commerce been brought that it has almost entirely superseded heavier and less tractable material along well-defined lines of usefulness. It came in at an opportune moment to meet the exacting needs of electric invention, and is universally utilized in the working parts of the telephone and kindred electrical apparatus. It has also served to fill a most important field in connection with the advancement of surgical science. Indeed, it is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of it as a substitute for more stubborn material in certain patterns of surgical instruments. Its insulating properties, combined with its fine flexibility, its lightness, and the ease with which it lends itself to any desired mould of form, and, most practical of all, its comparative cheapness, make it preferable to all other materials that might be named for similar purposes. Viewing the present success of the company in

the light of its history, it was a fortunate circumstance that wedded Mr. Butler to its interests nearly seventeen years ago. He had had a ripe commercial training, and gave the business the benefit of all his matured experiences. Mr. Butler, who is to be classed along the parallel lines of mercantile and manufacturing industry, in the large of th was born at Birmingham, Eric County, Ohio, and then it was that he accepted the position which he has filled ever since.

The little town of Butler, where the factory is located, was christened for the president of the company by its citizens as a complimentary Tie silks (foreign and domestic).

Cloakings (silk).

Tribute, and the factory itself, employing many hundreds of skilled workers, is an interesting place to visit. Under the wife. rule of Mr. Butler and his coworkers in the corporation, the scope of the factory has been widened and its facilities so extended that to day goods of every kind and description possible to be produced from crube rubber in hard rubber form pass through the multiple processes to a completed state. All of the products of the factory are manufactured under the company's own patents, covering not only the construction, but the combounding of the material. In these respects their products occupy a unique position. A large and varied assortment of articles are embraced in the factory schedule. They make all kinds of rubber goods for electrical purposes. These embrace battery cells, telephone receiver shells and telephone mouth, pieces, hook insulators, push buttons and crank handles. The battery cells manufactured by the corporation are produced under patents granted to William Kiel, the superintendent of the Butler factory. They have been thoroughly tested by all classes of experts and have the approval of the leading electrical concerns, both in the United States and in Europe. In addition to these necessities of science, the factory produces for manufacturers' purposes a very complete line of sheet rubber in all thicknesses, also large quantities of rubber rods and tubing, pistol stocks, gun-butt plates, pipe bits, and, in fact, every requisite in hard rubber for the makers' use. Another department of the factory is devoted to the production of druggist's sundries, copsisting largely of syringes, under specific brands recognized as the "Royal," the "Excelsior" and the "Eureka." The article last mentioned is made under a patent which covers the now well-known steel core piston. A very large department of the factory work is devoted to turning out great numbers of combs of every possible kind and description. There are dressing combs, high-backed combs, sade combs, twist combs, high-backed combs, sade combs, twist combs, high-backed combs, and hairpins, and novelties are made, comprising embroidery rings, stationers' goods, inkwells and matchboxes. It is popular to give names to articles, and so their combs are known by the branding as the "Royal," "Maltese," "Hercules—Warranted unbreakable."

It is easy to imagine that in the conduct of a rubber form pass through the multiple processes to a completed state. All of the products of the factory are manufactured under the company's

On the commercial side of life he is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City. During twenty-five years he has held and still holds posts of responsibility and care as trustee in financial and manufacturing corporations, and in social and charitable societies. Mr. Butler was one of the men in New-York who first gave hearty recognition to the genius of Bartholdi, and when the idea of erecting the statue of Liberty was originated he gave it hearty approval, and organized the committee that was to carry on the work, and for, twelve years acted as its secretary.

The French Government recognized this eminent and unselfish service on his part by conferring upon him the decoration of a Chevaller of the Legion of Honor. For nearly eight years Mr. Butler served on the staff of General Ward in the First Brigade of the New-York State National Guard, and rose successively through the ranks of captain and major.

Mr. Butler is not essentially a clubman, his chiefest pleasure being found in his home, which is enriched with a remarkably choice collection of pictures, mainly by American artists. Socially he is one of the best of men to meet, and to know him is to become his friend. On the commercial side of life he is a valued